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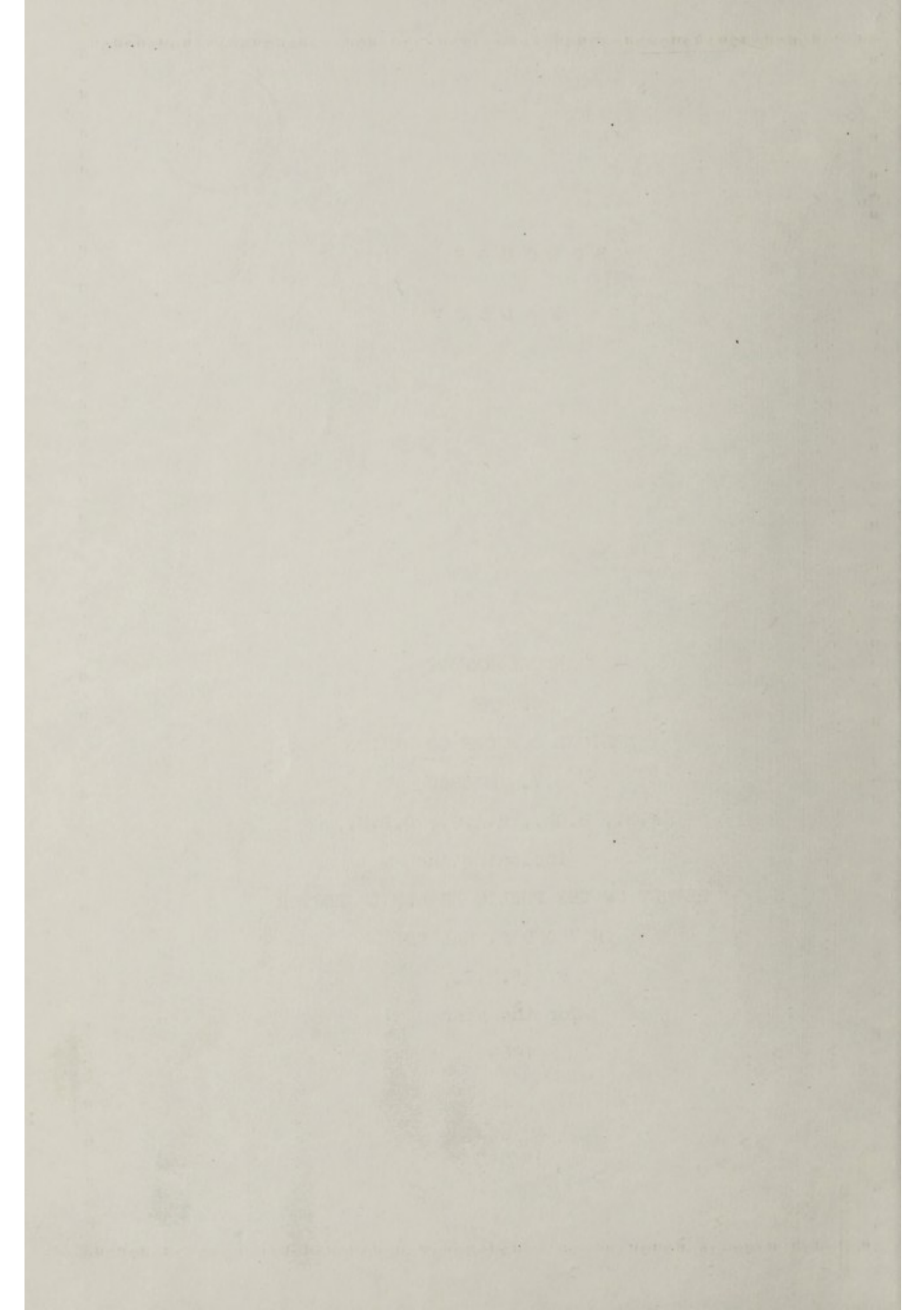


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BOROUGH OF
MALDON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
B.V. HASSAN
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
including the
REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
RAYMOND A. HALLETT
F.A.P.H.I.,
for the year
1969



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1969

The Worshipful the Mayor
(Alderman A.E. Woodward)

CHAIRMAN

Councillor R.H. Wells.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Councillor Mrs. M.T. Brown.

ALDERMAN

D.T.K. Tonkin.

COUNCILLORS

R.F. Daws.

C.D. Richardson.

D.B. Sewell,

C.A. Southgate.

A.B. Williamson.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH

TOWN CLERK AND SOLICITOR

K.C. Robertson.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Raymond A. Hallett, F.A.P.H.I.,
Municipal Offices,
Market Hill, Maldon.
Telephone Maldon: 2226.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1932

The Honorable the Mayor
(Assistant A.E. Woodard)

Commissioner R.H. Wells.
Commissioner Mrs. W.T. Brown.
D.T.E. Torkin.
E.W. Dowe.
C.D. Richardson.
D.E. Smith.
O.A. Woodard.
A.E. Woodard.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
ALTERNATE
COMMISSIONERS

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

K.C. Robertson.
S.V. Woodard, M.D., B.Sc., W.I.O.,
D.T.E.
Bureau District Council Offices,
American Street, Malden.
Telephone Malden 2322.
Raymond A. Smith, S.A.P.H.I.,
Municipal Offices,
Market Hill, Malden.
Telephone Malden 2222.

TOWN CLERK AND RECORDER
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Maldon.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Borough for the year 1969 compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and Circular 1/70 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

The health of the people of Maldon during 1969 can be reported as generally satisfactory. However, mention must be made of some of the communicable diseases of which the incidence is shown in the table.

In the last four months of the year a total of 19 cases of Infectious Hepatitis (Infective Jaundice) occurred, mostly in the Heybridge area. Three members of each of two families suffered from the disease, two members of one other family were affected and the other cases were in separate families. The disease was mainly mild but the convalescence usually prolonged. Food could not be blamed as the source of infection and person-to-person spread of the virus either by direct or indirect contact or droplet infection must be presumed. The disease has some rather unusual characteristics. Firstly there may be a period of up to seven weeks between a person acquiring the infection and showing the typical jaundice, and during at least part of this time, though not himself sick, he is infectious to others. And secondly not all those who become infected with the virus develop jaundice. From this it will be clear that control in the general population is difficult and the only advice that can be given is careful attention to personal hygiene especially the washing of hands after toilet use and before eating, and the avoidance of coughing and sneezing without the use of a handkerchief.

The figures for one other infectious disease are worthy of note mainly to expose the fallacy of drawing conclusions from statistics of a relatively small population such as that of Maldon. Reference to the last two columns of the table will show that the incidence rate of Leptospirosis in the borough is over one hundred times the rate for England and Wales. To put this in its proper perspective it means only that one of the total of 28 cases of Leptospirosis notified nationally in 1969 lived in the borough. In fact he became infected outside Maldon when he fell into a river known to be infested with rats.

The number of live births during the year (239) were 16 fewer than in 1968, but the adjusted birth rate at 19.4 per 1,000 population was nevertheless well above the England and Wales figure of 16.3. The stillbirth rate was below the national figure.

There was, compared to 1968, an increased crude and adjusted death rate of 15.6 and 10.1 respectively per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate for the borough was, however, still only 85% of that for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate at 4 per 1,000 live births was also well below the national figure of 18. The maternal mortality rate was again nil.

Of the total deaths 104 (51%) were due to diseases of the heart and circulation, including strokes. Cancers accounted for a further 43 (21%) and, as last year, almost one third of these involved the lung or bronchus. There were three accidental deaths (only one was a motor vehicle accident) and three suicides. Of all those dying during the year 58% were aged 75 or over.

My thanks are due to the Public Health Inspector and his Secretary for help during the year; to the other officers of the Council for their co-operation; and to my Secretary for her work in compiling this report.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B.V. HASSAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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General Data

Area (in acres)	6,653	(6,653)
No. of Houses (Mid year)	4,543	(4,410)
No. of Houses per acre (average)	0.698	(0.664)
No. of Persons per house (average)	2.84	(2.86)
Rateable Value	£580,190	(£544,914)
Product of a penny rate	£ 2,380	(£ 2,250)
General Rate in the pound (Dwelling houses only)	14/10	(13/7)

Population

Resident population (Registrar Generals mid year estimate)	12,920	(12,640)
Increase over previous year	280	(630)
Percentage increase	2.2	(5.2)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	37	(93)
Increase due to immigration	243	(537)

BIRTHS

(a) Live Births

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Legitimate	123 (126)	105 (119)
Illegitimate	4 (5)	7 (5)
	127 (131)	112 (124)
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	18.5	(20.2)
Adjusted birth rate " " "	19.4	(21.2)
Birth Rate England & Wales per 1,000 population	16.3	(16.9)
Ratio of adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.19	(1.26)
Illegitimate live births - % of total live births	5	(3.92)

(b) Stillbirths

Legitimate	2 (-)	- (-)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)
	2 (-)	- (-)
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	8	(-)
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 England & Wales	13	(14)

(c) Total Births (Live & Still)

Legitimate	125	(126)	105	(119)
Illegitimate	4	(5)	7	(5)
	129	(131)	112	(124)

DEATHS

(a) All Ages

	M	F
	110	92
	(73)	(89)
	Total 202	(162)
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	15.6	(12.8)
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	10.1	(8.6)
England and Wales per 1,000 population	11.9	(11.9)
Ratio of adjusted Death Rate to National Rate	.85	(0.72)

(b) Deaths of Infants

(i) Under one year of age (Infant deaths)

Legitimate	1	(1)	-	(1)
Illegitimate	-	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(1)	1	(1)

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4 (8)

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales 18 (18)

(ii) Under four weeks of age (Neonatal deaths)

Legitimate	1	(1)	-	(1)
Illegitimate	-	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(1)	-	(1)

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4 (8)

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales 12 (12.3)

(iii) Under 1 week of age (Early neonatal deaths)

Legitimate	1	(1)	-	(1)
Illegitimate	-	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(1)	-	(1)

Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4 (8)

Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales 10 (10.5)

(v) Total Deaths (Line 2 & 3)

105	105
(115)	(115)
7	7
(115)	(115)

Deaths
Illnesses

Deaths

(a) All Ages

	M	F
105	105	105
(115)	(115)	(115)
Total 202	Total 202	Total 202
15.8	15.8	15.8
10.1	10.1	10.1
11.3	11.3	11.3
0.75	0.75	0.75

(b) Deaths at 100,000

(1) Deaths at 100,000 (Infant Deaths)

1	1
(1)	(1)
-	-
(1)	(1)
1	1
(1)	(1)

Infant mortality rate per
1,000 live births
Infant mortality rate per
1,000 live births
and Wales

(0)
(18)

(2) Deaths at 100,000 (Non-Infant Deaths)

1	1
(1)	(1)
-	-
(1)	(1)
1	1
(1)	(1)

Non-Infant mortality rate per
1,000 live births
Non-Infant mortality rate per
1,000 live births
and Wales

(8)
(12.3)

(3) Deaths at 100,000 (Early Infant Deaths)

1	1
(1)	(1)
-	-
(1)	(1)
1	1
(1)	(1)

Early Infant mortality rate
per 1,000 live births
Early Infant mortality rate
per 1,000 live births
and Wales

(6)
(10.2)

(iv) Perinatal mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under one week of age combined)

Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	12	(8)
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths, England and Wales	23	(25)

(c) Maternal mortality (deaths of women ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth, including abortion).

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	-	(-)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths England and Wales	0.19	(0.24)

NOTE Figures in brackets relate to 1968.

(iv) Particular mortality (estimated) of water reported to presence
on 10/10/10, including 10/10/10.

Particular mortality rate per	
1,000 live and stillborn	12
Particular mortality rate per	
1,000 live and stillborn	22
England and Wales	(22)

(c) Particular mortality (estimated) of water reported to presence
on 10/10/10, including 10/10/10.

Particular mortality rate per	
1,000 live and stillborn	-
Particular mortality rate per	
1,000 live and stillborn	0.12
England and Wales	(0.12)

NOTE: Figures in brackets relate to 1922.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Notifications according to age groups									Incidence rate per 10,000 population.	
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 and over	Total	Maldon M.B.	England and Wales		
Measles	2	2					4	3.1	29.1		
Dysentery							-	-	4.5		
Scarlet Fever							-	-	3.3		
Whooping Cough	-	9	6	3	2	-	20	15.5	1.0		
Infective Hepatitis	-	2	12	-	1	5	20	15.5	4.8		
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.8	2.0		
Poliomyelitis							-	-	0.002		
Paratyphoid Fever							-	-	0.04		
Typhoid Fever							-	-	0.03		
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	1.5		
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.8	0.006		

CAUSES OF DEATH

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
B.4	Enteritis and other			
	Diarrhoeal Diseases	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
B.19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4 (2)	3 (2)	7 (4)
B.19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	6 (-)	5 (-)	11 (-)
B.19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	11 (8)	2 (-)	13 (8)
B.19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	- (-)	3 (2)	3 (2)
B.19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
B.19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
B.19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	- (4)	4 (4)	4 (8)
B.20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1 (-)	- (1)	1 (1)
B.21	Diabetes Mellitus	1 (1)	- (1)	1 (2)
B.46(3)	Mental Disorders	- (-)	1 (1)	1 (1)
B.46(4)	Other Diseases of nervous system etc.	2 (2)	2 (1)	4 (3)
B.27	Hypertensive Disease	1 (1)	1 (2)	2 (3)
B.28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	33 (22)	21 (15)	54 (37)
B.29	Other forms of Heart Disease	2 (2)	2 (1)	4 (3)
B.30.	Cerebrovascular Disease	17 (8)	21 (17)	38 (25)
B.46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory system	4 (3)	2 (7)	6 (10)
B.31	Influenza	- (-)	1 (1)	1 (1)
B.32	Pneumonia	8 (8)	8 (7)	16 (15)
B.33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	5 (6)	1 (2)	6 (8)
B.46(6)	Other diseases of Respiratory system	2 (1)	1 (5)	3 (6)
B.34	Peptic Ulcer	1 (-)	1 (1)	2 (1)
B.37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive system	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary system	2 (-)	2 (3)	4 (3)
B.46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	- (-)	1 (2)	1 (2)
B.44	Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.45	Symptoms and Ill defined conditions	1 (1)	5 (5)	6 (6)
B.E.47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	- (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)
B.E.48	All Other Accidents	1 (-)	1 (1)	2 (1)
B.E.	Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
	Total All Causes	110 (73)	92 (89)	202 (162)

WATER SUPPLY

Maldon runs its own water undertaking supplied in part from two boreholes 260 and 390 feet deep situated within the boundary. Together these deliver about 600,000 gallons per week and the remainder is purchased to meet the average weekly demand of 3,800,000 gallons.

The water from the town boreholes has a high fluoride content of approximately 5 parts per million and when diluted with the "imported" water the result is a reticulation level slightly below the recommended optimum of 1 part per million.

During the year 19 samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported to be of high quality.

Every property in the borough has a piped water supply and in no cases is this by standpipe.

On a few occasions there has been interruption of supply due to inadequate storage capacity. During the year work commenced on a new million gallon reservoir which should remedy this.

WATER SUPPLY

Water from the two water reservoirs supplied in part from two reservoirs 250 and 300 feet deep situated within the boundary. Together these reservoirs hold about 500,000 gallons of water and the remaining is purchased to meet the average weekly demand of 2,500,000 gallons.

The water from the two reservoirs has a high fluoride content of approximately 2 parts per million and when treated with the "Filtration" water the result is a fluoride level slightly below the recommended content of 1 part per million.

During the year 1934 a large amount of water was supplied to the city and all was reported to be of high quality.

Every property in the city has a rigid water supply and in no instance has it been interrupted.

On a few occasions there have been interruptions of supply due to inadequate storage capacity. During the year 1934 consumed 2,500,000 gallons of water and the supply was nearly this.

Report of Public Health Inspector.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My report on matters within the sphere of public health administration for which I am responsible is submitted for the year 1969.

Environmental Conservation and Planning.

To conserve our environment it is essential that public health and planning be regarded as one subject. Planning functions have too often been considered only in the light of architectural development and harmony with the general layout of the neighbourhood. It is now abundantly clear that one of the foremost considerations must be the effect of the proposed development on the health standards of the environment.

Therefore I am of the opinion that the Health Department must concern itself much more positively with planning proposals and use its knowledge and expertise to the benefit of the community.

General Sanitation

The number of all the various inspections and visits made during the year are set out on pages 15 and 16.

This total of 1558 is fractionally fewer than the previous year, but due to the nature of some of the work, notably the investigation of food and noise complaints, the slight drop in numbers is understandable.

The number of formal complaints was 146, all of which received appropriate attention. This was an increase of 17 on the previous year.

Public Health Acts.

Much routine work concerned with living conditions, cleanliness and general repairs was undertaken. This work also involves the inspection of Council owned properties to remedy insanitary conditions and it is clear that in spite of the enormous improvement in housing conditions, there are still some families who find it acceptable to exist in their own squalor.

Sanitary defects have been remedied by informal action and I am happy to report good working relations with the various property owners and agents.

Housing Acts.

Although it is true to say that the Councils Slum Clearance programme has been completed, action has continued in respect of individually unfit houses.

Only 3 houses were represented as being unfit during the year and orders were made in respect of each of them. The tenants were all housed with a minimum of delay.

The 1969 Housing Act will undoubtedly stimulate all the various facets of housing work. In particular, a survey is to be undertaken of areas of tenanted property, in order to formulate schemes for area improvement. Furthermore it will be necessary to undertake detailed inspection work in connection with Qualification Certificates for rent adjustment. This work should result in a considerable improvement in general housing conditions.

Mr. Meyer, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My report on matters within the sphere of public health administration for which I am responsible is submitted for the year 1953.

Environmental Sanitation and Planning

To conserve the environment it is essential that public health and planning be treated as one subject. Planning functions have too often been considered only in the light of environmental development and harmony with the general layout of the neighborhood. It is now abundantly clear that one of the foremost considerations must be the effect of the proposed development on the health standards of the environment.

Therefore I am of the opinion that the Public Health Department must coordinate itself more positively with planning programs and use its knowledge and experience to the benefit of the community.

General Sanitation

The number of all the various inspections and visits made during the year was not out on page 15 of 16.

This report for 1953 is provisionally lower than the previous years, but due to the nature of some of the work, notably the inspection of food and other establishments, the slight drop in numbers is understandable.

The number of formal complaints was 246, all of which received appropriate attention. This was an increase of 17 on the previous year.

Public Health Aspects

Much public work concerned with living conditions, cleanliness and general hygiene was undertaken. This work also involved the inspection of Council owned properties to insure sanitary conditions and to see that in spite of the enormous improvement in housing conditions, there still were families who lived in no better conditions than their forefathers.

Sanitary habits have been promoted by regular action and I am happy to report good working relations with the various property owners and tenants.

Housing Aspects

Although it is true that the Council's Housing Department has been working for some time past in regard to housing conditions, it is not until recently that the work has been carried out in a systematic manner.

Only 3 houses were purchased or taken under Council action this year and no new work in respect of them. The Council was all round with a minimum of delay.

The 1953 Housing Act will undoubtedly result in all the work of housing work. In particular, a survey is to be made of all of Council owned property, in order to determine the need for improvement. Furthermore it will be necessary to undertake detailed inspection work in a number of Council housing areas. This work will be carried out in a systematic manner, in order to ensure that the housing conditions are improved in a systematic manner.

Improvement Grants.

This work is under the control of the Borough Engineer and during the financial year 1968/69 fifty four grants were made by the Council amounting to £15,804.

The complexity of this work and its effect on the standards of housing call for co-operation between those responsible for its administration and the Health Department and this is one of the many instances where multi-disciplinary action can result in the greatest benefit to the community.

The Council have continued to implement schemes to improve Council houses, but in certain instances opportunities have been missed to make these schemes as comprehensive as might have been hoped.

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Preliminary action was taken in connection with one of the two properties in the Borough, known to be used for multiple occupation.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Further work has been undertaken to eliminate the few remaining pail closets and also to connect existing properties to the new sewers. This work has been slow to progress due to many factors, mainly the technical problems involved.

The Sewage Disposal Works is now settling into a proper rhythm of operation and it is anticipated that the effluent discharged into the River Blackwater will meet the standards required by the River Authority.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection and disposal of refuse and the sweeping of streets are under the control of the Borough Engineer.

The use of paper sacks for domestic refuse collection was further extended during the year and in pursuance of a modernisation policy, a further Dennis Compaction vehicle was purchased. It is intended to use paper sacks for all dwellings in due course, the number being added to each year.

So far as vehicles are concerned the Council provided a Central Store and Depot early in 1969 and as a consequence it is now possible to house all vehicles under cover and provide adequate cleansing and washing down facilities, a very necessary provision which has previously not been available.

Efforts have continued to provide additional tipping space adjacent to the sea wall, on the saltings, planning objections have been made and this matter is still under consideration.

Noise.

Activity has continued with respect to the control of noise and the abatement of noise nuisances.

Complaints concerning noise continue to be a regular occurrence and in most instances remedial action has been possible.

Proposals for commercial and industrial development must be carefully vetted, so that potential nuisances from noise can be avoided before conditions arise where abatement of a nuisance is necessary.

This work is under the control of the Bureau of Reclamation and during the fiscal year 1934-35 fifty four projects were made by the Council amounting to \$10,000.

The completion of this work and the effect on the economy of the country will be considered before the Council. The Council is also interested in the work of the Department and this is one of the many projects which will be considered before the Council in the future.

The Council has continued to be interested in the work of the Council and has in fact in the past several years been able to make some progress in the work of the Council.

Work in the Council.

The Council has been in the past several years in the work of the Council and has in fact in the past several years been able to make some progress in the work of the Council.

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Rodent Control.

This work is undertaken for the Council by a Commercial Company under contract and the service is quite satisfactory.

All private dwellings are treated free of charge and during the year ninety eight premises were treated.

Insect Pests.

Ants and Wasps were the most frequent cause of complaint from householders.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963.

Routine work under this Act continued throughout the year and wherever plans for alterations or reconstruction of business premises are proposed, discussion with the developer provides for compliance with the requirements of this Act.

Very few accidents to employees are reported and I am of the opinion that many more accidents occur which go unreported.

Inspection & Supervision of Food.

Food Hygiene.

The promotion of high standards of food hygiene is a continuous process. It involves frequent visits to food premises; repeated instruction of staff and employers and vigilance as to operating conditions.

All this work is very time consuming and nothing like enough time has been devoted to this essential work during the past year.

General Food Premises.

(a) The following is a list of various food premises in the Borough. This town serves as a shopping centre for a large Rural Area and in consequence the number of shops is large in proportion to the population.

Bakers	8
Butchers	10
Catering premises and canteens	31
Confectioners	9
Fish Shops	6
Greengrocers	8
Grocers and General Stores	33
Public Houses, Hotels and Clubs	27

(b) There are 9 premises in the Borough which come within the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

(c) Inspections of food premises are concentrated on those trades where unwrapped food is handled. Many of the smaller shops deal almost exclusively in wrapped goods, and therefore attention can be less regular.

I am of the opinion that every food premises should be inspected on average, at least 4 times a year. This means approximately 600 inspections per annum, and at the present time this goal is far from attained.

(d) Most of the food which is condemned as being unfit is of the tinned or bottled variety and is disposed of by burial at the refuse tip.

(e) Food Sampling.

The submission of samples of uncooked and cooked meat and other products has been undertaken for some time with satisfactory results.

In 1969, 20 samples of various types of the most suspect foods were submitted for analysis. None of these were found to be unsatisfactory.

Twenty two complaints from customers were made concerning the fitness of various foods, most of which concerned foreign bodies in the food. Detailed investigations were made and appropriate action taken.

Milk and Dairies administration.

The number of premises used as cow sheds and dairies in the Borough are as follows:-

Wholesale Producers	5
Retail Purveyors	} 23
Pasteurised Milk Dealers	

Frequent inspections are made to all premises retailing milk and these have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Ice Cream.

The number of persons and premises registered under the provisions of the Essex County Council Act, 1933 is as follows:

Vendors only	57
--------------	----

During the year, the number of samples taken was nine only. All these samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction test and the results are as below:-

Grade I	5
Grade II	3
Grade IV	1

These results can be regarded as satisfactory, only one sample being below Grade II. The retailer was given suitable advice with regard to the handling and storage of this product.

Meat and other Foods.

There are no slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Very infrequent inspections of carcase meat are undertaken at Butcher's premises. A small quantity of unsound meat was discovered as reported hereunder.

Tinned foods are controlled very satisfactorily, voluntary surrender being used to deal with unfit consignments. The following is a summary of the various items disposed of in this way:-

Beef	5 lbs.	Canned Tongue	50 lbs.
Collar Bacon	140 lbs.	Jellied Veal	22 lbs.
Sausages	27 lbs.	Luncheon Meat	10 lbs.
Pork	5 lbs.	Corned Beef	12 lbs.
Lamb	22 lbs.	Canned Ham	204 lbs.
Lambs Livers	40 lbs.	Butter	5 lbs.
Ox Kidney	6 lbs.	Fresh Haddock	14 lbs.
Frozen Packs	104	Shrimps	10 lbs.
Sundry tins, jars and packs	2,542.		

Registration of Food Hawkers.

The provisions of the Essex County Council Act, 1952 have not caused any problems. These provisions are not used frequently, but at the same time they do serve a useful purpose.

Adulteration.

The Essex County Council are responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of food adulteration. Close contact is maintained with the County Council Staff and this results in satisfactory supervision.

Miss D. Goodchild (now Mrs. Wearmouth) continued to assist me most ably with the Secretarial work of the Department throughout the year. I also wish to express my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health and the other Officers of the Council for their support and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R.A. Hallett.

Public Health Inspector.

Registration of Food Handlers

The provisions of the Health Control Council Act, 1952 have not
been fully implemented. These provisions are not being
but at the same time they do have a useful purpose.

Administration

The Health Control Council are responsible for the administration
of the Food and Drug Act, 1952, in regard to food inspection.
Close contact is maintained with the County Council Staff and the
results in satisfactory supervision.

Miss J. O'Donnell (née Mrs. O'Donnell) continued to assist in
work with the Department of the Department of the Department
the year. I also wish to express my thanks to the Health Officer
of Health and the Chief Officer of the Council for their support
and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, Yours, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

A. A. Hester,
Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

INSPECTIONS	No.	IN- FORMAL NOTICES	FORMAL NOTICES	TOTAL COMP- LIED WITH	OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR INFORMAL-FORMAL	
Miscellaneous	185	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Housing Act Inspections</u>						
(a) Overcrowding	3					
(b) Structural Defects	127	31	-	26	5	-
(c) Re-inspection	173					
(d) Improvement Grants	11					
<u>Public Health Acts</u>						
(a) Nuisances - Houses	93	32	-	32	-	-
(b) Noise	24	6	-	6	-	-
(c) Animals	36	4	-	4	-	-
(d) Re-inspections	124	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Drainage (including nuisances)</u>						
(a) Drains	49	21	-	21	-	-
(b) Ditches	7	1	-	1	-	-
<u>Water Supply</u>						
(a) Sampling	19	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Inspection of same	24	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Food Premises</u>						
(a) Shops	111	24	-	24	-	-
(b) Ice Cream Premises	22	4	-	4	-	-
(c) Cafes etc.,	61	9	-	9	-	-
(d) Bakehouses	7	5	-	5	-	-
(e) Food samples taken	29	18	-	18	-	-
(f) Food complaints	22	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Licensed Premises</u>	6	1	-	1	-	-
<u>Offensive Accumulations</u>	2	1	-	1	-	-
<u>Rats and Mice</u>	98	98	-	98	-	-
<u>Insect Pests</u>	10	4	-	4	-	-
 TOTAL :	 1244	 259	 -	 254	 5	 -

REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS AND NOTICES

INVESTIGATION	NO. OF NORMAL NOTICES	TOTAL NOTICES ISSUED WITH	TOTAL NOTICES ISSUED AT END OF YEAR	OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR
Miscellaneous	153	-	-	-
Housing Act				
Investigation				
(a) Investigation	3	-	30	-
(b) Structural Defects	117	-	-	-
(c) No-Inspection	173	-	-	-
(d) Improvement Notices	11	-	-	-
Public Health Act				
(a) Nuisance - Houses	92	12	32	-
(b) Nuisance	21	8	8	-
(c) Animals	25	1	1	-
(d) No-Inspection	120	-	-	-
Drainage (Sanitation and Sewage)				
(a) Drains	43	21	21	-
(b) Disposal	7	1	1	-
Water Supply				
(a) Supplying	12	-	-	-
(b) Inspection of Works	24	-	-	-
Food Hygiene				
(a) Shops	111	24	24	-
(b) Food Hygiene Notices	32	3	3	-
(c) Other etc.	61	9	9	-
(d) Sanatoriums	7	1	1	-
(e) Food Hygiene Notices	29	18	18	-
(f) Food Complaints	21	-	-	-
Inspected Premises	6	1	1	-
Obstructive Amenities	2	1	1	-
Notes and Plans	36	30	30	-
Inspection Papers	10	1	1	-
TOTAL :	1204	253	324	3

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Carried Forward	1244	259	-	254	5	-
<u>Camping Ground and Moveable Dwellings</u>	56	6	-	6	-	-
<u>Disinfections</u>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Swimming Pool</u>						
(a) Sampling	13	-	-	-	-	-
(b) General Inspections	15	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Houseboats</u>	31	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963.</u>	34	5	-	5	-	-
<u>Departmental Matters</u>						
(a) Dangerous Structures	2	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Sewers	11	4	-	4	-	-
(c) Refuse Collection	41	7	-	7	-	-
<u>Clean Air Act</u>						
(a) Inspections made	21	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Milk and Dairies</u>						
(a) Retail premises	2	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Farms	3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Meat Inspection at Shops</u>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Port Health</u>						
Ships Inspected	14	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster Fishery						
(a) Inspections	25	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Samples	38	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	1558	281	-	276	5	-

Individual Unfit Houses

Name of Property	Date of Order	No. of Houses Involved	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of Houses Vacant	No. of Houses Demolished	Undertakings accepted.
Various addresses		12	-	9	3	
101, Cross Road, Maldon.		1	1	-	-	Undertaking not to let Sept. 1964.
38, Market Hill, Maldon.		1	-	1	-	Closing Order revoked 1969.
62 & 64, High Street, Maldon.		4	-	4	-	Undertaking not to let Oct. 1966.
176, High Street, Maldon.		1	-	1	-	Undertaking not to let Jan. 1967.
1 & 2, Mill Lane, Maldon.		2	-	-	2	House demolished 1969.
2,4,6 & 8, Station Road, Maldon.		4	-	-	4	
156 & 158, Wantz Road, Maldon.		2	-	2	-	Undertaking not to let Dec. 1967.
9, 11 & 13, Fullbridge, Maldon.		3	-	-	3	Houses demolished 1969.
3, Bridge Terrace, Heybridge.		1	-	1	-	House made fit 1969.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT 1937/61

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	6	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	69	12	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	75	15	2	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecution was instituted
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. inspec- tor.	by H.M. inspec- tor.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary convenience (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-



